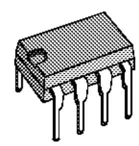
SGS-THOMSON MICROELECTRONICS

L9700

HEX PRECISION LIMITER

- HIGH PERFORMANCE CLAMPING AT GROUND AND POSITIVE REFERENCE VOLTAGE
- FAST ACTIVE CLAMPING
- OPERATING RANGE 4.75 - 5.25 V
- SINGLE VOLTAGE FOR SUPPLY AND POSITIVE REFERENCE
- LOW QUIESCENT CURRENT
- LOW INPUT LEAKAGE CURRENT



Minidip

ORDERING NUMBER : L9700

DESCRIPTION

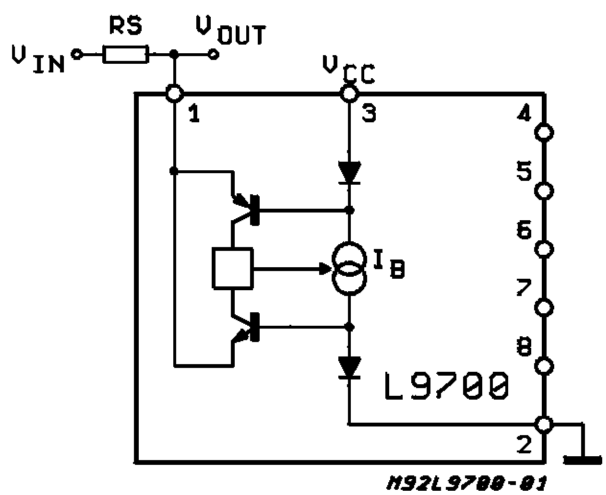
The L9700 is a monolithic circuit which is suited for input protection and voltage clamping purpose.

The limiting function is referred to ground and the positive supply voltage.

One single element contains six independent channels.

Very fast speed is achieved by internal feedback and the application of a new vertical PNP-transistor with isolated collector.

BLOCK DIAGRAM



ABSOLUTE MAXIMUM RATINGS

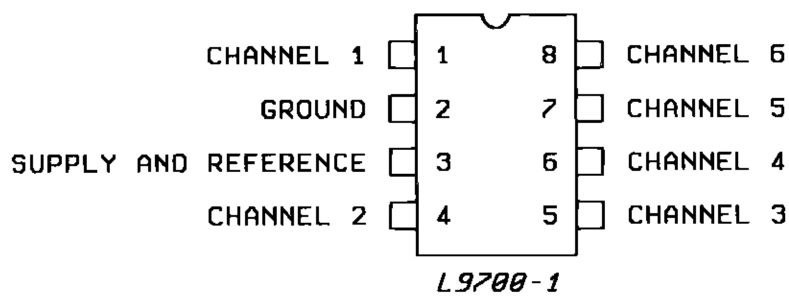
Symbol	Parameter	Value	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage	20	V
I_{IN}	Input Current per Channel	30	mA
T_j, T_{stg}	Junction and Storage Temperature	–55 to 150	°C
P_{tot}	Total Power Dissipation (T_{amb} = 85°C)	650	mW

Note: The circuit is ESD protected according to MIL-STD-883C

THERMAL DATA

Symbol	Parameter		Value	Unit
$R_{th\,j\text{-}amb}$	Thermal Resistance Junction to Ambient	Max.	100	°C/W

PIN CONNECTION



ELECTRICAL CHARACTERISTICS (V_{CC} = 5V, T_J = –40 to 125°C unless otherwise specified)

Symbol	Parameter	Test condition	Min.	Typ.	Max.	Unit
V_{CC}	Supply Voltage		4.75		5.25	V
I_{CC}	Supply Current			1.5	3	mA
V_{cis}	Static Input Clamping Voltage	Negative I_{IN} = –10mA Positive I_{IN} = +10mA	–250 V_{CC}		0 V_{CC}+250	mV
I_{IN}	Input Current (static)	V_{IN} = 0 V_{IN} = V_{CC} V_{IN} = 50mV V_{IN} = V_{CC} –50mV			15 15 5 5	μA μA μA μA
V_{cld} (*)	Dynamic Input Clamping Voltage	I_{IN} = ± 10mA, t_R = 5ns Positive Overshoot Negative Overshoot			 400 400	 mV mV
t_S (*)	Setting Time	See fig. 2			20	ns
R_{IN} (*)	Dynamic Input Resistance				5	Ω
C_{rtk} (*)	Crosstalk between any two inputs	$0 \le V_{IN} \le V_{CC}$, f_{IN} < 1kHz		70		dB

(*) Design limits are guaranteed by statistical control on production samples over the indicated temperature and supply voltage ranges. These limits are not used to calculate outgoing quality levels.

Figure 1 : DC INPUT CHARACTERISTIC Limit Points of the Characteristic Approximation.

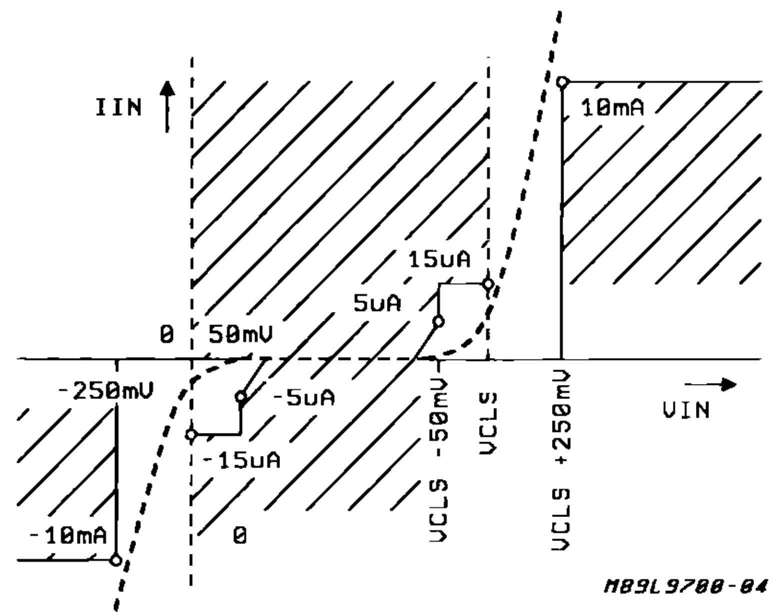


Figure 2 : Dynamical Input Characteristics.

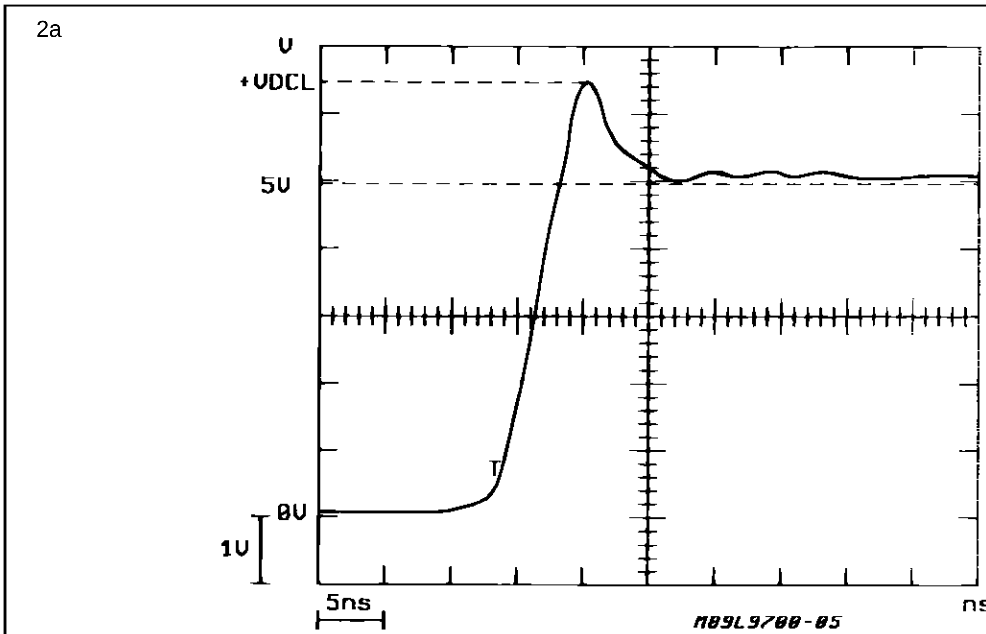
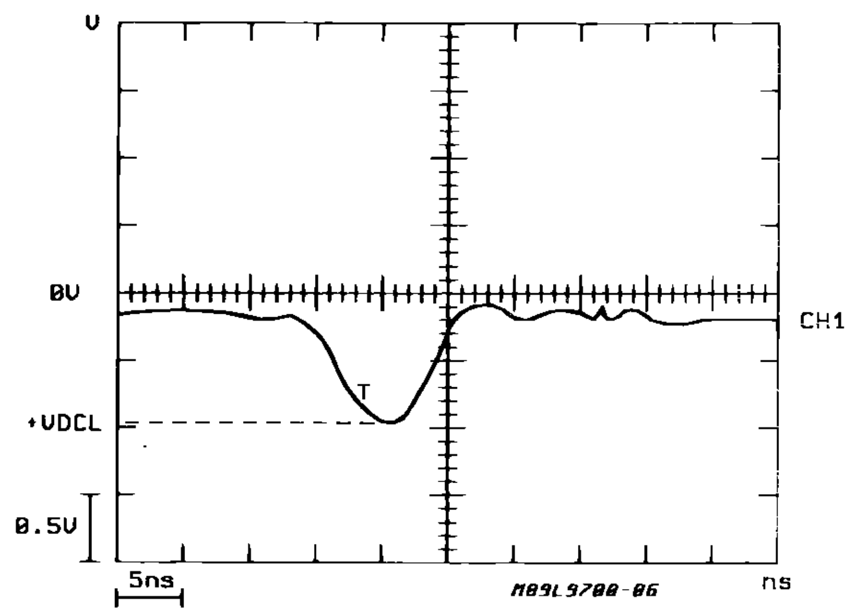


Figure 2 : Dynamical Input Characteristics (continued) **.**



APPLICATION INFORMATION

Most integrated circuits, both HNMOS and bipolar, are very sensitive to positive and negative overvoltages on the supply and at the inputs.

These transients occur in large numbers and with different magnitudes in the automotive environment, making adequate protection for devices aimed at it indispensible.

Overvoltages on the supply line are faced through high voltage integration technologies or through external protection (transil, varistor).

Signal inputs are generally protected using clamp diodes to the supply and ground, and a current limi-ter resistor. However, such solutions do not always completely satisfy the protection specifications in terms of intervention speed, negative clamping and current leakage high enough to change analog signals.

The L9700 device combines a high intervention speed with a high precision positive and negative clamp and a low current leakage providing the optimal solution to the problems of the automotive environment.

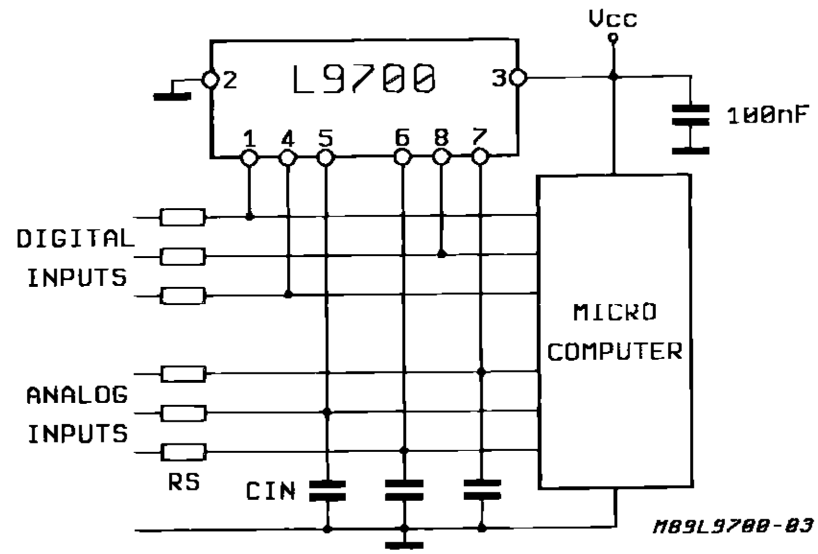
The high intervention speed, due to the pre-bias of the limiter stage and internal feedback, limits the voltage overshoot and avoid the use of external capacitors for the limitation of the transient rise times.

Figure 3 illustrates a typical automotive application scheme. The resistor R_S limits the input current of the device and is therefore dimensioned considering the characteristics of the transients to be eliminated. Consequently :

$$R_S = \frac{V_{transient\ Peak}}{I_{IN\ MAX}}$$

The C_{IN} capacitors must be used only on analog inputs because they present a low impedance during the sampling period.

Figure 3 : Typical Application.



The minimum value for C_{IN} is determined by the accuracy required, the time taken to sample the input and the input impedance during that time, while the maximum value is determined by the required frequency response and the value of R_S.

Thus for a resistive input A/D connector where :

- T_S = Sample time (Seconds)
- R_D = Device input resistance (Ohms)
- V_{IN} = Input voltage (Volts)
- k = Required accuracy (%)
- Q_1 = Charge on capacitor before sampling
- Q_2 = Charge on capacitor after sampling
- I_D = Device input current (Amps)

Thus :

$$Q_1 - Q_2 = \frac{k \cdot Q_1}{100}$$

but $Q_1 = C_{IN} V_{IN}$

and $Q_1 - Q_2 = I_D - T_S$

so that $$I_D T_S = \frac{k \cdot C_{IN} - V_{IN}}{100}$$

and $$C_{IN}\ (\text{min}) = \frac{I_D \cdot T_S}{V_{IN} \cdot k}\ \text{Farad}$$

so $$C_{IN}\ (\text{min}) = \frac{100 \cdot T_S}{k \cdot R_D}\ \text{Farad}$$

The calculation for a sample and hold type convertor is even simpler :

- k = Required accuracy (%)
- C_H = Hold capacitor (Farad)

$$C_{IN}\ (\text{min}) = \frac{100 \cdot C_H}{k}\ \text{Farad}$$

MINIDIP PACKAGE MECHANICAL DATA

DIM.	mm			inch		
	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.	MIN.	TYP.	MAX.
A		3.32			0.131	
a1	0.51			0.020		
B	1.15		1.65	0.045		0.065
b	0.356		0.55	0.014		0.022
b1	0.204		0.304	0.008		0.012
D			10.92			0.430
E	7.95		9.75	0.313		0.384
e		2.54			0.100	
e3		7.62			0.300	
e4		7.62			0.300	
F			6.6			0.260
I			5.08			0.200
L	3.18		3.81	0.125		0.150
Z			1.52			0.060

